

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF NEW JERSEY

Derrek Pannell
Petitioner

verses,

Donna Zickefoose
Warden, FCI Fort Dix
Respondant

Docket No. 100-1

PETITION FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS PURSUANT TO
TITLE 28 U.S.C. §2241

Comes Now, Derrek Pannell, Unrepresented, a prisoner
currently incarcerated at Federal Correctional Institute Fort Dix,
AND HE DOES BRING THIS ACTION, A writ of Habeas Corpus, claiming a
deprivation of his liberty interest with violations of due process
rights. Petitioner challenges the charges of those alleged and pre-
sented by officials within the Federal Bureau Of Prisons and now
being enforced through his continuing incarceration by the Warden,
Donna Zickefoose at FCI Fort Dix.

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I S S U E S P R E S E N T E D

- 1) The failure to provide this petitioner notice that the punishment for the charged conduct had been increased from a moderate level violation to the greatest severity level violation did in fact violate due process because the change increased his exposure to more severe consequences, and
- 2) rule changes must be made through the Administrative Procedures Act, (APA), and the failure to do so with regards to the change of B.O.P. rules governing possession of a phone precludes the rules enforcement, and
- 3) the law/rule is void for vagueness as if its prohibitions are not clearly defined, where fair notice was lacking, and
- 4) this petitioner has been treated differently from other similarly situated individuals and this disparity amounts to an equal protection violation.

SUMMARY OF FACTS

This Petitioner, while incarcerated at Fort Dix FCI in Fort Dix New Jersey, was charged with a violation of prison conduct and received an incident report. The report charged a PAC 305, "...Possession of anything not authorized...". The charge was changed by the DHO to a 100 series offense, specifically a 108, without written notice¹. This petitioner was subsequently found guilty and received a sanction which consisted of, 40 days disallowed good time, 30 days segregation suspended for 90 days pending clear conduct, restriction of: commissary for 60 days, one year phone, one year computer, and 60 days of visits.

Thereafter, this petitioner exhausted his administrative remedy process arguing that "due process" violations have been committed.

This §2241 action filed by this petitioner is a result of the unsuccessful resolution of the administrative appeals process within the F.B.O.P.. Those appeals have run there course and hve been fully exhausted. There is no possibility that this petitioner could in any way secure the relief to which he asserts he is entitled by further litigation through any internal avenues available in the F.B.O.P..

1. P.S. 5270.09 (c) "Timing". You will receive written notice of the charge(s) against you at least 24 hours before the DHO's hearing...". IN the instant matter no written notice was provided, the charge as written is PAC 305.

D E C L A R A T I O N

This Petitioner, Derrek Pannell, unrepresented, does affirm and declare under penalty of perjury, pursuant to Title 28 U.S.C. §1746, that the statements, facts, and declarations made herein are true to the best of my knowledge.

This Petitioner does respectfully request that this court do interpret this pleading with the understanding that this Petitioner is untrained in the law. Petitioner does further request that this court do interpret this action in accordance with the principles as set forth in Haines V. Kerner, 404 US 519 (1972); Estelle V. Gamble, 429 US 97 (1976); Hughes V. Rowe 449 US 5 (1980); and de'Lonte V. Angelone 330 F.3d. 630, 633 (4th Cir. 2003). This Petitioner does ask that this court do construe and interpret this filing liberally and that he not be held to the same exacting standard that a trained attorney might be.

J U R I S D I C T I O N A N D V E N U E

Since this Petitioner is currently being detained at the federal prison known as FCI Fort Dix and is located at Fort Dix New Jersey, THEREFORE, this court is vested with exclusive jurisdiction pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §2241.

Based upon this challenge to the conditions of his confinement, his liberty interest and violations of his due process rights, including faults in the Administrative Proceedings, this action is brought.

RESPONDANT

Donna Zickefoose is the Warden of the facility that is currently detaining the petitioner described herein and therefore is the proper respondent to this action.

FACTS AND RELEVANT BACKGROUND

I) This petitioner, Derrek Pannell is currently serving a total prison sentence of 25 years which is to be followed by a term of supervised release totaling 5 years. This sentence was imposed as a conviction for the offense of U.S.C.A §371, §2114(a), and 924(c)(1)(a).

II) This petitioner was being detained at FCI Fort Dix, when on 12/2/2010 he was charged with PAC 305, and then found to be guilty of PAC 108-possession of a hazardous tool. This petitioner has exhausted all of his administrative appeals concerning this action which resulted in the following sanctions: 40 days disallowed good conduct time, 30 days segregation suspended for 90 days pending clear conduct, commissary for 60 days, one year of phone, one year of computer, and 60 days of visits, See exhibit "A"(copy of sanctions and the F.B.O.P. reason for imposing such extreme sanctions).

ISSUE ONE

The failure to provide this petitioner with notice that the punishment for the charged conduct had been increased from a moderate level to a severe level violated due process since this increase altered the legal consequences of the act thus affecting good time credits.

There is no disputing the fact that "possession of electronic equipment associated with a cell $\frac{1}{2}$ hone", is punishable within the Federal Bureau of Prisons. However, at the time this petitioner was found to be in violation of this conduct, the violation was classified as a "PAC 305", which is BOP'S "catch all" violation relating to any contraband note otherwise specifically named.

When it came to formally charging this petitioner with an offense, petitioner was charged with a PAC 305. The DHO elected to identify the offense as a more severe category of offense, one that has substantially harsher penalty. Normally, PAC 305 violations are resolved without the inmate being exposed to the loss of good time already earned and/or future good time not yet earned.

This petitioner however received no legal notice that the offense for which he was charged, "...possession of electronic equipment associated with a cell phone...", had been elevated from a PAC 305 to a PAC 108. At the time of the instant offense, on 12-2-2010, PAC 108 failed to contemplate or encompass the conduct involving "possession of electronic equipment associated with a cell phone". See Exhibit B.

Petitioners exhibit B, by it's very language, makes clear that possession of a cell phone or related equipment was not intended to be encompassed by this version of PAC 108. The version in effect when the offense occurred stated:

"Possession, manufacture, or introduction of a hazardous tool (tool most likely to be used in an escape attempt or as a weapon, or capable of doing bodily harm to others; or more hazardous to institutional security or personal safety; e.g. hack-saw-blade.)" See exhibit B

Another version, an amended version sought to be implemented by the APA and proposed but never implemented stated:

"Possession, manufacture, introduction, or loss of a hazardous tool, (tools most likely to be used in an escape or escape attempt or to serve as a weapon capable of doing serious bodily harm to others; or more hazardous to institutional security; e.g. hack-saw-blade, portable telephone, pager, or other electronic communication device.)"

See exhibit C

This amended version, sought in July 2005, clearly would have included and encompassed the offense of cell phone related equipment. This evidences that the FBOP knew then, as it knew when this petitioner was charged with the 100 series offense, that PAC 108 was not the proper offense to bring against this petitioner.

The Director of the Bureau of Prisons explained that the reasons for the change was because PAC 108, "as is currently the only valid version", DID NOT contemplate possession of cellular equipment, stating, "we make the change to incorporate technological advances that were not present when the current rule was drafted.

See exhibit C

When this petitioner was admitted to the custody of Bureau of Prisons, he was not placed on legal notice concerning the intent of FBOP to charge individuals found to be in possession of cell phone equipment with the PAC 108 offense. Logically therefore, it would have been and was unreasonable to envision that the punishment would be so severe.

It is an axiomatic principle of due process that a person should not be punished for conduct that has not been prohibited by law, and that for an individual to be punished for misconduct, he must be placed on notice of the prohibited conduct and the resulting punishment if he were to be found guilty of violating prohibited conduct. **Coffman V Trickey** 884 F.2d 1057, 1060, citing **Grayned V City of Rockford** 408 US 104, 108; 92 S.ct. 2294, 2298; see also **Meig V Gunter** 906 F.2d 364, 366 (8th cir. 1990).

For prison officials to comport with due process, they must provide fair notice of any rule changes even if an alleged memorandum does exist. This notice never occurred because the offense was never implemented into law.

This petitioner submits that the rules currently implemented are controlling, not the rules that the BOP would like to have controlling, like the proposed change to the PAC 108 as noted in exhibit C, see **Taylor V Perini** 413 F.Supp. 189, 235, (holding that posting is an insufficient form of notice because of its transitory effect).

Due process limits prison officials to holding petitioner responsible only for rules that were "in fact" provided to him by law. He was not provided such rules nor were such rules posted in the electronic law library as to language change in PAC 108. At the time of the offense PAC 108 failed to incorporate cellphone related equipment.

Due process prohibits prison officials from enforcing and punishing this petitioner for a violation of a rule he was not advised of or for which he received no notice concerning the punishment. The failure of the amended rules to be enacted, the failure to place a copy of the changes in the law library, and the act of in fact providing the petitioner with a copy that does not satisfy the notice requirement, all preclude the BOP from now holding this petitioner to the standard as though they had in fact placed him on notice concerning the prohibition and the

related punishment. Petitioners due process right's were violated.

Although policy considerations might urge the court to allow punishment for the more serious offense, the BOP should not be permitted to circumvent due process or the requirements of the Administration Procedures Act. "If BOP desires to enforce the more serious version of the PAC 108, they should legally enact that version".

The BOP still charges other acts of misconduct significantly more serious than that at issue here under the lesser severity offense codes that counsel against charging of the higher severity version. For example, escape equipment is a PAC 208 offense, while possession of money is a PAC 303 and possession of a uniform as a PAC 211, Jones V Buck 549 US 199 (2007) "Whatever temptation the statesmanship of policy making might wisely suggest, the judge must not lead in by way of creation, but instead abide by the duty of restraint, the humility of function, or merely the translation of another's command", also in Wallace V Nash 311 F.3D 140 (2nd cir 2003), the court forbid the BOP from charging an inmate pursuant to PAC 104 for using a pool stick as a weapon, stating that if the BOP intended to cover 'use of any item as a weapon' in it's rules under PAC 104, it should amend the rule to state so.

For Due Process to effectively serve to protect the fairness of the process by which a prisoner is held responsible for his conduct, he has to be place on notice as to what is prohibited and the resulting punishment for violating the prohibited act. Here, this petitioner was placed on notice of violating any enacted law.

ISSUE TWO

Changes to the BOP rules must be accomplished through the Administration Procedure Act and where there is a failure to do so, the BOP is precluded from enforcing the proposed rule.

The list of prohibited offenses that prisoner's are required to obey are promulgated by the Attorney General of The United States and are set forth in the code of Federal Regulations, see 28 CFR §541 table 3. Changes to this list of prohibited conduct can only be made through provisions of the Administration Procedures Act, see specifically Title 5 USC § 551.

When PAC 108 was implemented by the Attorney General, it was not contemplated that possession of a cell phone or related equipment would be encompassed by it's reach. But in July of 2005, the Attorney General contemplated a change whereas cell phone and cellular equipment possession was specifically included in the language, however this proposed change was NOT IMPLEMENTED.

Here however the BOP decided to charge this petitioner as though the rule change had occurred. The charging of this "108" offense altered the legal consequences of the conduct without the proper notice.

The Petitioner submits that the changes made to the code of Federal Regulations are invalid if not done so in accord with the provisions of the A.P.A., see National Org. Of Veterans Advocates INC v. Sec't Of Veteran Affairs 260 F.3d 1365, 1375. The legislative history of the pre-fiat rule is that the act charged against this Petitioner does not constitute a violation of the greater severity PAC. Moreover, as was stated in the proposed change to PAC 108, the Director of the Bureau of Prisons made a determination that the proposed rule change was a **significant regulatory action**, under Executive order 12866, Sec. 3(f).

It's interesting to note that the proposed rule change is the only one that the BOP regularly attempts to utilize as though it had actually been authorized to do so. No other proposed rule changes are being implemented as though actually pursuant to A.P.A procedures.

The BOP should be held by the court to be required to comply with the provisions of the A.P.A. as are all other agencies.

As a result of the BOP's failure to comply with the law concerning the creation or change of it's rules, the BOP cannot be permitted to hold this petitioner accountable for a rule violation when in fact there was no such rule. For this reason, the court should direct that the BOP do expung from this Petitioners record, all sanctions that were imposed and restored to him all goodtime credits that were seized as a result of it's illegal action.

As of filing of this writ, the BOP has reduced other 100 series offenses involving cellphones to the 300 series range, see HUDSON V ZICKEFOOSE # 10-0251 and NEAGLE V ZICKEFOOSE # 09-2016, but, Petitioner here remains charged and sanctioned at the greatest offense level. See EXHIBIT D

ISSUE THREE

It was held in Grayned V City of Rockford 408 US 104, that a law is void for being vague if its prohibition is not clearly defined. This principle is applicable to prison regulations as to laws, Meyers V Aldrege 492 F.2d 296, 311 (3rd cir. 1974). But, that principle must be viewed in light of the legitimate needs of prison officials. So as to not undermine the authority of prison officials, the federal courts generally do defer interpretation of prison rules to prison officials, unless fair notice was clearly lacking.

Notice was never given so the requirement is clearly lacking.

Those that enforce the rule in the prison setting have been instructed by their supervisors to ignore the law, and to apply the PAC 108 offense charge to all individuals believed to possess a cellphone or related equipment while incarcerated. The vagueness standard is clearly evident by the language as set forth in the PAC 108 offense charge. The evidence of this lies in this specific instance, the Petitioner was held to answer without notice and to answer to a law/rule that in itself is illegal, if a cell phone or related equipment is encompassed within its reach.

ISSUE FOUR

This Petitioner has been treated differently from others who are similarly situated within the BOP, this amounts to **Equal Protection violation.**

The Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment provides that "no state shall... deny to any person within it's jurisdiction the equal protection of laws", City of Claebourne V Cleburne Living CTR 473 US 432, holding that all persons similarly situated should be treated alike".

The key elements of this claim as applicable to this specific Petitioner is that he can demonstrate that he was treated differently from other prisoners similarly situated and that the unequal treatment was the result of intentional or purposeful discrimination. First, the BOP, through it's staff, including DHO, knew that in July of 2005, the proposed rule change to PAC 108 was not enacted by the BOP. As a result of the BOP's failure to approve the change, prison officials chose to create this "fiat rule" by approving the method and protocol of changes necessary to establish a new prohibition. What happens is they chose between various inmates found to be in possession of communication devices and randomly charge different PAC offenses, 305, 108, 199. These choices are not made by any definable guideline, but are at the discretion of the staff member. This creates purposeful discrimination based on their like or dislike of the particular individual.

Therefore, there is no legitimate penology interest that would give the prison staff the broad leeway to decide between a PAC 305, 108, or a 199, see Morrison V Garraghty 239 F.3d 655-56 (2001)

There actually is no valid rational connection between the adopted policy whereas a non-existent PAC and penological interest, see Wallace V Nash 311 F.3d 140 (2nd cir 2002), if the government perceives that there is an inappropriate gap in the prohibited acts code, it is of course free to add a provision for future use.

The BOP actually has a code for charging prisoners with the act of possessing cell phone and related equipment, it's a contraband type of offense , PAC 305, specifically.

The BOP has available to them, the legally approve option to change or amend the existing rules so as to accomadate it's needs. The BOP at a minimis cost could easily change the policy or the PAC 108 definition so as to encompass the conduct as was proposed in July 2005.

The Petitioner has clearly been treated differently from others that have been found to have possessed a cell phone or related equipment within the prison environment. Petitioner asserts that this different treatment was purposeful and intentional, in violation of equal protection.

CONCLUSION

The federal Bureau of Prisons has knowingly failed to follow the agency requirements pursuant to 28 C.F.R. and 44 USC § 1507 that requires the agency to judicially notice CFR changes and/or amendments to rules, policies, and regulations pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act.

There failure to do so precludes them from enforcing the proposed rule as if it had legally been implemented. This Petitioner was never given legal notice, when clearly there is an opportunity to do so. The prohibitions are not clearly defined in PAC 108, however it is clearly defined in PAC 305 which the Petitioner was initial charged with!

Therefore, this amounts to a due process violation. The PAC 108 should not have been utilized by the BOP in this Petitioners instance. In NEAGLE V ZICKFOOSE #09-2016, the BOP, just a few days before the governments response was due, threw out the PAC 100 series charge and reduced the offense to a PAC 300 series offense and restored the once removed good time credits. This act of expungment demonstrates that the government is aware of their conduct and it's violation of the law, and in this case this Petitioner is entitled to have his record expunged of all references to the PAC 100 series offense and to have his sanctions lifted as well as restoring Petitioners good-time credits.

This Petitioner therefore does humbly request that this court do order the same for him.

Respectfully Submitted,



Derrek Pannell

FTDJQ * INMATE DISCIPLINE DATA * 09-21-2012
PAGE 001 OF 001 * CHRONOLOGICAL DISCIPLINARY RECORD * 09:51:39

REGISTER NO: 74386-053 NAME..: PANNELL, DERREK
FUNCTION...: PRT FORMAT: CHRONO LIMIT TO ____ MOS PRIOR TO 09-21-2012

REPORT NUMBER/STATUS.: 2096807 - SANCTIONED INCIDENT DATE/TIME: 12-02-2010 2110
DHO HEARING DATE/TIME: 04-13-2011 0930

FACL/CHAIRPERSON.....: FTD/A BOYCE

APPEAL CASE NUMBER(S): 653724

REPORT REMARKS.....: ADMITTED CELL PHONE EAR BUDS WERE IN LOCKER. 305 CHANGED
TO 108.

108 POSSESSING A HAZARDOUS TOOL - FREQ: 1 ATI: EYC RFP: D
DIS GCT / 40 DAYS / CS
COMP:010 LAW:P
DS / 30 DAYS / CS / SUSPENDED 90 DAYS
COMP: LAW: PENDING CLEAR CONDUCT. SUSPENSION ENDS 07-11-2011
LP COMM / 60 DAYS / CS
COMP: LAW: STARTS 04-13-2011 ENDS 06-11-2011
LP OTHER / 12 MONTHS / CS
COMP: LAW: LOSS OF TRULINCS PRIVILEGES
STARTS 04-13-2011 ENDS 04-12-2012
LP PHONE / 12 MONTHS / CS
COMP: LAW: STARTS 04-13-2011 ENDS 04-12-2012
LP VISIT / 60 DAYS / CS
COMP: LAW: STARTS 04-13-2011 ENDS 06-11-2011

EXHIBIT A

EXHIBIT B

PS 5270.07
CN 12 10/11/2000
Chapter 4, Page 5

TABLE 3 (Cont'd.)
GREATEST CATEGORY (Cont'd.)

CODE	PROHIBITED ACTS	GREATEST CATEGORY (Cont'd.)	SANCTIONS
104	Possession, manufacture, or introduction of a gun, firearm, weapon, sharpened instrument, knife, dangerous chemical, explosive or any ammunition	Sanctions A-G	
105	Rioting		
106	Encouraging others to riot		
107	Taking hostage(s)		
108	Possession, manufacture, or introduction of a hazardous tool (Tools most likely to be used in an escape or escape attempt or to serve as weapons capable of doing serious bodily harm to others; or those hazardous to institutional security or personal safety; e.g., hack-saw blade)		
109	(Not to be used)		
110	Refusing to provide a urine sample or to take part in other drug-abuse testing		
111	Introduction of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, or related paraphernalia not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff		
112	Use of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, or related paraphernalia not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff		
113	Possession of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, or related paraphernalia not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff		
197	Use of the telephone to further criminal activity.		

PROPOSED RULES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICEBureau of Prisons
28 CFR Part 541
[Docket No. BOP-1118-P]
RIN 1120-AB18

Inmate Discipline Rules: Subpart Revision and Clarification

Tuesday, July 26, 2005

AGENCY: Bureau of Prisons, Justice.

*43093 ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: In this document, the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau) proposes to amend its Inmate Discipline and Special Housing Unit (SHU) regulations. We intend this amendment to streamline and clarify these regulations, "43094 eliminating unnecessary text and obsolete language and removing internal agency procedures that need not be in rules text. We also make some substantive changes to our list of prohibited acts for which disciplinary sanctions may be imposed and alter the list of possible sanctions available to allow Disciplinary Hearing Officers more flexibility in adapting the sanction to fit the seriousness of the violation.

DATES: Please submit comments by September 26, 2005.

ADDRESSES: Rules Unit, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Prisons, 320 First Street, NW, Washington, DC 20534. You may also comment via the Internet to BOP at BOPRULES@BOP.GOV or by using the http://www.regulations.gov comment form for this regulation. When submitting comments electronically you must include the BOP Docket No. in the subject box.

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encourages inmates to meet financial obligations through the inmate financial responsibility program. Once more, this program assumes the inmate's right to use their funds, consistent with security and good order.

In sum, every provision in the list of inmate rights is further described and developed elsewhere in Bureau regulations. Further, the existence of this list in the rules is misleading, as its presence assumes that this is a finite list of inmate rights. By eliminating this list, we encourage inmates and the public to look at the rules as a whole to get a better picture of inmate rights and responsibilities.

Furthermore, this list implies that these rights are rules in and of themselves, whereas they are only absolute as long as they are consistent with the Bureau's actual rules. If an inmate reviews the Bureau rules as a whole, that inmate will get a clearer statement of law than by reviewing a terse and inadequate list.

Section 541.13, Prohibited acts and disciplinary severity scale. Much of this regulation provided technical guidance to Disciplinary Hearing Officers (DHO) and Unit Disciplinary Committees (UDC) regarding types of sanctions, how to impose them, and which sanctions could apply to which inmates. We removed these provisions because they are guidance to Bureau staff, and as internal agency practice, need not be in rules text. We retain thorough guidance to staff on imposing sanctions in Bureau disciplinary policy.

However, in new § 541.03, we retain former Table 3, Prohibited Acts and Disciplinary Severity Scale, as new Table 1, revised for clarity. This comprehensive table explains in detail all the prohibited acts in each of the four severity categories (Greatest [prohibited act series 100], High [prohibited act series 200], Moderate [prohibited act series 300] and Low [prohibited act series 400]) and lists available sanctions that might be imposed for commission of each of these types of prohibited acts. We also made the following changes to this table:

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:
Sarah Qureshi, Office of General Counsel, Bureau of Prisons, phone (202) 307-2105.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Bureau proposes to amend its inmate discipline and special housing unit (SHU) regulations (28 CFR part 541, subpart A and subpart B) to streamline and clarify these regulations, eliminating unnecessary text and obsolete language, and removing internal agency procedures that need not be in rules text. We also make some substantive changes to our list of prohibited acts for which disciplinary sanctions may be imposed and alter the list of possible sanctions available to allow Disciplinary Hearing Officers more flexibility in adapting the sanction to fit the seriousness of the violation.

Below, you will find a section-by-section explanation of how we are revising our previous regulations in subpart A and subpart B on Inmate Discipline.

To identify the rules, we will refer first to the section number of the old rule as it currently exists in 28 CFR, and then we will explain what we did to change that rule. Where we are creating a new rule or provision, we will simply refer to it as new.

Section-by-Section Explanation

Section 541.2 Definitions. This rule contains definitions of Investigating Officer, Unit Disciplinary Committee (UDC), Discipline Hearing Officer (DHO), and Segregation Review Official (SRO). In this proposed rule, we remove this regulation and integrate the definitions into the sections discussing the discipline process and special housing units. You can find a definition of Investigating Officer in new § 541.05, UDC in new § 541.07, DHO in new § 541.08, and a description of the SRO's duties in new § 541.26.

Section 541.10 Purpose and scope. Paragraph (a) of former § 541.10 is streamlined and encompassed in the new § 541.01. We have deleted paragraph (b), regarding principles staff must follow when taking disciplinary action, because it is redundant and is

covered by several of our new rules, including new §§ 541.01 and 541.06-541.08. We will maintain general principles for staff in Bureau policy.

Section 541.11 Notice to inmate of Bureau of Prisons rules. We have deleted this section because it relates solely to internal agency practice and procedures which we retain in Bureau policy on the Admission and Orientation program. We also remove Tables 1 and 2, Summary of Disciplinary System and Time Limits in the Disciplinary Process, because they are redundant and because we retain it as part of Admission and Orientation materials which we provide to all inmates. We also explain the process and time limits elsewhere in the new disciplinary rules.

Further, in our new § 541.02, we explain to whom the disciplinary process applies. Specifically, we explain that the inmate discipline program applies to sentenced and unsentenced inmates in Bureau custody, as well as sentenced and unsentenced inmates designated to non-Bureau facilities, for example, contract facilities, for whom the Bureau is responsible.

Section 541.12, Inmate Rights and Responsibilities. We remove this section as redundant because we explain elsewhere in the disciplinary rules that the inmate has the responsibility of adhering to the various Bureau rules alluded to in this section, as explained below. We will retain language in this section as a handout during the Admission and Orientation process.

This list was informal, at best, and was more of a shorthand vehicle to give inmates a general overview of the Bureau's rules. It was never intended to be a source of law, and, in fact, inadequately describes inmate rights. Each inmate right on the list is more fully and accurately described elsewhere in 28 CFR Chapter V. Inmates are better informed by going directly to the Bureau rules, which are significant, detailed sources of law, than by using an inadequate and inaccurate list.

Below, we identify where each right on the list is discussed more thoroughly elsewhere in the

Bureau's rules.

• "1. You have the right to expect that as a human being you will be treated respectfully, impartially, and fairly by all personnel." The inmate's right to expect fair and impartial treatment is found in 28 CFR 551.90, which states as follows: "Bureau staff shall not discriminate against inmates on the basis of race, religion, national origin, sex, disability, or other political belief. This includes the making of administrative decisions and providing access to work, housing and programs."

• "2. You have the right to be informed of the rules, procedures, and schedules concerning the operation of the institution." The inmate's right to information is found in mandatory guidance to staff in our policy on Admission and Orientation, under which inmates will receive a copy of the rights & responsibilities chart removed from rules.

• "3. You have the right to freedom of religious affiliation, and voluntary religious worship." The inmate's right to freedom of religion is found in 28 CFR part 548, Religious Services.

• "4. You have the right to health care, which includes nutritious meals, proper bedding and clothing, and a laundry schedule for cleanliness of the same, an opportunity to shower regularly, proper ventilation for warmth and fresh air, a regular exercise period, toilet articles and medical and dental treatment." These inmate rights are generally required by 18 U.S.C. 4042(a)(2), which requires the Bureau to "provide for the safekeeping, care and subsistence" of inmates. Medical Services regulations are in 28 CFR part 549. Grooming, clothing, and hygiene regulations are in 28 CFR part 551 (Subpart A). Also, see 28 CFR part 544, Subpart D, Inmate Recreation Programs.

• "5. You have the right to visit and correspond with family members, and friends, and correspond with members of the news media in keeping with Bureau rules and institution guidelines."

• "6. You have the right to unrestricted and confidential access to the courts by correspondence

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70 FR 43093-01

• We establish Greatest and High severity level prohibited acts specifically for sexual assault of any person. Both require non-consensual touching. The Greatest severity level act (114) requires the use or threat of force. The High severity level act (229) is for incidents without the use or threat of force. These codes were created to more specifically place inmates on notice of prohibited behavior.

• We increased the severity level of escapes from non-secure facilities from a 200 (High) to a 100 (Greatest) level prohibited act. In making this change, we eliminate the false implication that escapes from non-secure facilities are not a serious concern.

• We amended prohibited act code 104 (possession of a weapon) to include possession of "any instrument used as a weapon." This terminology change was prompted by the caselaw decision in *Wallace v. Nash*, 311 F.3d 140 (2d Cir. 2002), which found the current prohibited act did not place inmates on sufficient notice that possession of any instrument actually used as a weapon may be disciplined under this section.

• We establish a new prohibited act code, 115, for destroying and/or disposing of any item during a search or attempt to search. We make this change to more specifically place inmates on notice of this prohibited behavior, which significantly inhibits staff ability to locate and monitor the introduction and possession of contraband within prison institutions.

• We establish a High severity level prohibited act code for escape from a work detail, non-secure institution, or other non-secure custody, including a community facility, with subsequent voluntary return to Bureau of Prisons custody within 4 hours. We make this change to allow for a less severe sanction than that imposed for any other type of escape if an inmate voluntarily chooses to minimize his prohibited act by returning.

• We clarify that possession of a cellular telephone or other electronic communications device is a Greatest level prohibited act. We make this change

to incorporate technological advances that were not present when the current rule was drafted.

• We increase the severity of all alcohol-related offenses from a High to a Greatest prohibited act. We make this change to reflect the parity between using alcohol and other illicit substances as disruptive prison behaviors.

• We establish a High severity level prohibited act code for stalking to take into account the growing problem of female staff being stalked by male inmates. There were far fewer female staff members in prisons when the current rule was drafted.

• We establish a High severity level prohibited act code for possession of stolen property. Under 28 CFR 553.10, inmates are only allowed to possess property that is authorized and/or given to the inmate by institution staff. Therefore, the only way for an inmate to possess unauthorized property is if it is acquired through an unauthorized channel. All inmate property must be cataloged and accounted for by institution staff. Therefore, if an inmate is in possession of property that was stolen by another inmate, that inmate is just as culpable as the one who stole it, because the inmate in possession of the stolen property was under an obligation to report it to institution staff. Any unauthorized or unreported property is considered contraband.

• We establish a Moderate severity level prohibited act code for circulating a petition to specifically place inmates on notice that such conduct is prohibited. The only approved method for inmates to formally grieve prison conditions is through the Administrative Remedy Program, described in 28 CFR part 542. Under this program, every inmate can raise individual complaints and enjoy three levels of review (at the institution, at the Regional level, and at the Bureau's Central Office). Inmate petitions are prohibited because inmates acting as a group against prison management pose a special risk of disruption which does not exist through the sanctioned, individual administrative remedy complaint system. Circulating a petition "43096 would undermine the effectiveness and legitimacy of the Administrative Remedy Program and

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EXHIBIT C

3093-01 Subpart A--Inmate Discipline Program

ec.

41.01 What is the purpose of this subpart?

41.02 Who is subject to the inmate discipline program?

41.03 What are the prohibited acts and available sanctions?

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Subpart A--Inmate Discipline Program

§ 541.01 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart describes the Federal Bureau of Prisons' (Bureau) inmate discipline program. This program helps ensure the safety, security, and orderly operation of correctional facilities, and protect the public, by allowing Bureau staff to impose sanctions on inmates who commit prohibited acts. *Sanctions will not be imposed in a capricious or retaliatory manner. The Bureau's inmate discipline program is authorized by 18 U.S.C. 4042(a)(3).*

§ 541.02 Who is subject to the inmate discipline program?

This program applies to sentenced and unsentenced inmates in Bureau custody. It also applies to sentenced and unsentenced inmates designated to non-Bureau facilities, for example, contract facilities, and for whom the Bureau is responsible.

§ 541.03 What are the prohibited acts and available sanctions?

(a) **Prohibited acts.** The list of prohibited acts are divided into four separate categories based on severity: Greatest; High; Moderate; and Low. We describe the prohibited acts in Table 1--Prohibited Acts and Available Sanctions. Aiding, abetting, or making plans to commit any of the prohibited acts is treated the same as committing the act itself.

(b) **Available sanctions.** The list of available sanctions for committing prohibited acts is listed in Table 1--Prohibited Acts and Available Sanctions. If you commit repetitive prohibited acts, we can impose increased sanctions, as listed in Table 2--Additional Available Sanctions for Repeated Prohibited Acts Within the Same Severity Level.

Table 1--Prohibited Acts and Available Sanctions
Greatest Severity Level

Prohibited Acts
100 Killing.
101 Assaulting any person, or an armed assault on the institution's secure perimeter (a charge for assaulting any person at this level is to be used only when serious physical injury has been attempted or accomplished by an inmate).
102 Escape from escort; escape from any secure or non-secure institution, including a community facility; escape from unescorted community program or activity; escape from outside a secure institution.
103 Setting a fire (charged with this act in this category only when found to pose a threat to life or a threat of serious bodily harm or in furtherance of a

prohibited act of Greatest Severity, e.g. in furtherance of a riot or escape; otherwise the charge is properly classified Code 218, or 329).

104 Possession, manufacture, or introduction of a gun, firearm, weapon, sharpened instrument, knife, dangerous chemical, explosive, ammunition, or any instrument used as a weapon.

105 Rioting.

106 Encouraging others to riot.

107 Taking hostage(s).

108 Possession, manufacture, introduction, or loss of a hazardous tool (tools most likely to be used in an escape or escape attempt or to serve as weapons capable of doing serious bodily harm to others; or those hazardous to institutional security or personal safety; e.g., hock-saw blade, portable telephone, pager, or other electronic communication device).

109 (Not to be used).

110 Refusing to provide a urine sample; refusing to breathe into a Breathalyzer; refusing to take part in other drug-abuse testing.

111 Introduction or making of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.

112 Use of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.

113 Possession of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.

Available Sanctions for Greatest Severity Level Prohibited Acts

A..... Recommend parole date rescission or retardation.

B..... Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-vested good conduct time (up to 100%) and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

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1..... Disallow ordinarily between 50% and ½ (27.41 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (a conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

2..... Disciplinary segregation (up to 12 months).

3..... Make monetary restitution.

4..... Monetary fine.

5..... Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).

6..... Change housing (quarters).

7..... Remove from program and/or group activity.

8..... Loss of job.

9..... Impound inmate's personal property.

10..... Confiscate contraband.

11..... Restrict to quarters.

12..... Extra duty.

High Severity Level

Prohibited Acts

200 Escape from a work detail, non-secure institution, or other non-secure custody, including a community facility, with subsequent voluntary return to Bureau of Prisons custody within four hours.

201 Fighting with another person.

202 (Not to be used).

203 Threatening another with bodily harm or any other offense.

204 Extortion; blackmail; protection; demanding or receiving money or anything of value in return for protection against others, to avoid bodily harm, or under threat of informing.

205 Engaging in sexual acts.

206 Making sexual proposals or threats to another.

207 Wearing a disguise or a mask.

208 Possession of any unauthorized locking device, or lock pick, or tampering with or blocking any lock

device (includes keys), or destroying, altering, interfering with, improperly using, or damaging any security device, mechanism, or procedure.

209 Adulteration of any food or drink.

210 (Not to be used).

211 Possessing any officer's or staff clothing.

212 Engaging in or encouraging a group demonstration.

213 Encouraging others to refuse to work, or to participate in a work stoppage.

214 (Not to be used).

215 (Not to be used).

216 Giving or offering an official or staff member a bribe, or anything of value.

217 Giving money to, or receiving money from, any person for the purpose of introducing contraband or any other illegal or prohibited purpose.

218 Destroying, altering, or damaging government property, or the property of another person, having a value in excess of \$100.00, or destroying, altering, damaging life-safety devices (e.g., fire alarm) regardless of financial value.

219 Stealing; theft (including data obtained through the unauthorized use of a communications device, or through unauthorized access to disks, tapes, or computer printouts or other automated equipment on which data is stored).

220 Demonstrating, practicing, or using martial arts, boxing (except for use of a punching bag), wrestling, or other forms of physical encounter, or military exercises or drill (except for drill authorized and conducted by staff).

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221 Being in an unauthorized area with a person of the opposite sex without staff permission.

222 (Not to be used).

223 (Not to be used).

224 Assaulting any person (a charge at this level is used when less

serious physical injury or contact has been attempted or accomplished by an inmate).

225 Stalking another person, as evidenced by a pattern of

contacting the person with an intent to harass, alarm, or annoy, after having been warned to stop such conduct.

226 Possession of stolen property.

227 Refusing to participate in a required physical test or examination unrelated to testing for drug abuse (e.g., DNA, HIV, tuberculosis).

228 Tattooing or self-mutilation.

229 Sexual assault of any person, involving non-consensual touching without force or threat of force.

296 Use of the mail for abuses other than criminal activity, and

which circumvent mail monitoring procedures (e.g., special mail abuse; writing letters in code; directing others to

send, sending, or receiving a letter or mail through unauthorized means; sending mail for other inmates without

authorization; sending correspondence to a specific address with directions or intent to have the correspondence sent to an unauthorized person; and using a fictitious return address

in an attempt to send or receive unauthorized correspondence).

297 Use of the telephone for abuses other than criminal activity, and which circumvent telephone

monitoring procedures (e.g., possession and/or use of another inmate's PIN number; third-party calling; third-party billing; using credit card numbers to place telephone calls; conference calling; talking in code; three-way calls; allowing another inmate to use your

PIN number; placing another inmate's telephone number on your approved telephone list).

298 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another High severity prohibited act. This charge

is to be used only when another charge of High severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed High severity prohibited acts.

299 Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons

most like another High severity prohibited act. This charge

is to be used only when another charge of High severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed High severity prohibited acts.

Available Sanctions for High Severity Level

A..... Recommend parole date rescission or retardation.

B..... Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-vested good conduct time up to 50%

or up to 60 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or

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sallow extra good time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

1 Disallow ordinarily between 25% and 0% (14-27 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

2 Disciplinary segregation (up to 6 months).

3 Make monetary restitution.

4 Monetary fine.

5 Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).

6 Change housing (quarters).

7 Remove from program and/or group activity.

8 Loss of job.

9 Impound inmate's personal property.

K Confiscate contraband.

L Restrict to quarters.

M Extra duty.

Moderate Severity Level

Prohibited Acts

300 Indecent Exposure.

301 (Not to be used).

302 Misuse of authorized medication.

303 Possession of money or currency, unless specifically authorized, or in excess of the amount authorized.

304 Loaning of property or anything of value for profit or increased return.

305 Possession of anything not authorized for retention or receipt by the inmate, and not issued to him through regular channels.

306 Refusing to work or to accept a program assignment.

307 Refusing to obey an order of any staff member (may be

for Moderate Severity	
Level	
Prohibited	
Acts	
A.....	Recommend parole date rescission or cataractation.
C.....	Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-vested good conduct time up to 25% or up to 30 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
B.1	Disallow ordinarily up to 25% (1-14 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
C.....	Disciplinary segregation (up to 3 months).
D.....	Make monetary restitution.
E.....	Monetary fine.
F.....	Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).
G.....	Change housing (quarters).
H.....	Remove from program and/or group activity.
I.....	Loss of job.
J.....	Impound inmate's personal property.
K.....	Confiscate contraband.
L.....	Restrict to quarters.
M.....	Extra duty.
Low Severity	
Level	
Prohibited	
Acts	
400	(Not to be used).
401	(Not to be used).
402	Malingering, feigning illness.
403	(Not to be used).
404	Using abusive or obscene language.
405	(Not to be used).
406	(Not to be used).
407	Conduct with a visitor in violation of

greater severity,	according to the nature of the order
being disobeyed, e.g.,	failure to obey an order which furthers a riot would be charged as 105, Rioting; refusing to obey an order which furthers a fight would be charged as 201.
Fighting; refusing	to provide a urine sample when ordered as part of a drug-abuse test would be charged as 110).
308	Violating a condition of a furlough.
309	Violating a condition of a community program.
310	Unexcused absence from work or any assignment.
311	Failing to perform work as instructed by the supervisor.
312	Insolence towards a staff member.
313	Lying or providing a false statement to a staff member.
314	Counterfeiting, forging, or unauthorized reproduction of any document, article of identification, money, security, or official paper (may be categorized in terms of greater severity according to the nature of the item being reproduced, e.g., counterfeiting release papers to effect escape, Code 102).
315	Participating in an unauthorized meeting or gathering.
316	Being in an unauthorized area.
317	Failure to follow safety or sanitation regulations (including safety regulations, chemical instructions, tools, MSDS sheets, OSHA standards).
318	Using any equipment or machinery which is not specifically authorized.
319	Using any equipment or machinery contrary to instructions or

320 Failing to stand count.	321 Interfering with the taking of count.	322 (Not to be used).	323 (Not to be used).	324 Gambling.	325 Preparing or conducting a gambling pool.	326 Possession of gambling paraphernalia.	327 Unauthorized contacts with the public.	328 Giving money or anything of value to, or accepting money or anything of value from, another inmate or any other person without staff authorization.	329 Destroying, altering, or damaging government property, or the property of another person, having a value of \$100.00 or less.	330 Being unsanitary or untidy; failing to keep one's person or quarters in accordance with posted standards.	331 Possession, manufacture, introduction, or loss of a non-hazardous tool, equipment, supplies, or other non-hazardous contraband (tools not likely to be used in an escape or escape attempt, or to serve as a weapon capable of doing serious bodily harm to others, or not hazardous to institutional security or personal safety)	(other non-hazardous contraband includes such items as food, cosmetics, cleaning supplies).	332 Smoking where prohibited.	333 Fraudulent or deceptive completion of a skills test, e.g., cheating on a GED, or other educational or vocational skills test.	334 Conducting a business; conducting or directing an investment transaction.	335 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties	336 Circulating a petition.	396 Use of the mail for abuses other than criminal activity which do not circumvent mail monitoring procedures.	397 Use of the telephone for abuses other than criminal activity which do not circumvent telephone monitoring procedures (e.g., inmate calls a number on an approved list and other individuals pick-up extension lines and talk simultaneously; inmate uses the telephone during assigned work period; inmate provides false information to place an unauthorized individual on an approved telephone list).	398 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another Moderate severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Moderate severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Moderate severity prohibited acts.	399 Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another Moderate severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Moderate severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Moderate severity prohibited acts.
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Bureau regulations.	
408	(Not to be used).
409	Unauthorized physical contact (e.g., kissing, embracing).
498	Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another Low severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of
Low severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be	"most like" one of the listed Low severity prohibited acts.
499	Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the
Bureau of Prisons	most like another Low severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of
Low severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be	"most like" one of the listed Low severity prohibited acts.
Available	
Sanctions	
for Low	
Severity	
Level	
Prohibited	
Acts	
B.1	Disallow ordinarily up to 12.5% (1-7 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a second violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months); Disallow ordinarily up to 25% (1-14 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a third violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months) (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
D.	Make monetary restitution.

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E..... Monetary fine.
 F..... Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).
 G..... Change housing (quarters).
 H..... Remove from program and/or group activity.
 I..... Loss of job.
 J..... Impound inmate's personal property.
 K..... Confiscate contraband.
 L..... Restrict to quarters.
 M..... Extra duty.

Table 2--Additional Available Sanctions for Repeated Prohibited Acts Within the Same Severity Level

Prohibited act	Time period	Frequency of Additional available sanctions	suspended).	3rd or more offense ... Any available High severity level
severity level	for prior offense (same code)	repeated offense		sanction (200 series).
Low Severity	(400 level)	.. 6 months ... 2nd offense .. 1.	High Severity (200 level)	.. 18 months .. 2nd offense .. 1.
		Disciplinary segregation (up to 1 month).	Disciplinary segregation (up to 12 months).	2. Forfeit earned SGT
or		2. Forfeit earned SGT	or	non-vested GCT up to
10% or up		non-vested GCT up to	75% or up	to 90 days, whichever is less,
is less,		to 15 days, whichever and/or terminate or	disallow EGT	and/or terminate or not be
disallow		extra good time (EGT)	not be	suspended).
(an EGT		sanction may not be	Greatest severity	3rd or more offense Any available level sanction (100 series).
suspended).			Greatest Severity (100	

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 level) 24 months .. 2nd or more offense Disciplinary Segregation (up to 18 months).

§ 541.04 When will I lose good conduct sentence credit as a mandatory sanction?

(a) You will lose good conduct sentence credit as a mandatory disciplinary sanction if you are in one of the following two groups:

(1) VCCLAE-violent inmates. The date of your U.S. Code offense was on or after September 13, 1994, but before April 26, 1996, and you committed a "crime of violence" as defined by the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994 (VCCLAE); or

(2) PLRA inmates. The date of your U.S. Code offense was on or after April 26, 1996, and, therefore, under the Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA), or the date of your District of Columbia (DC) Code offense was on or after August 5, 2000.

(b) If you are an inmate in one of the above groups and commit a prohibited act, you will lose good conduct sentence credit as a mandatory disciplinary sanction. The amount of good conduct sentence credit you will lose depends on the severity level of the prohibited act(s) committed, as follows:

(1) Greatest Severity Level Offenses. You will lose at least 41 days, or 75% of available credit if less than 54 days are available for the prorated period, for each act committed.

(2) High Severity Level Offenses. You will lose at least 27 days, or 50% of available credit if less than 54 days are available for the prorated period, for each act committed.

(3) Moderate Severity Level Offenses. You will lose at least 14 days, or 25% of available credit if less than 54 days are available for the prorated

period, after committing two or more Moderate severity acts during the current year of your good conduct sentence credit availability.

(4) Low Severity Level Offenses. You will lose at least 7 days, or 12.5% of available credit if less than 54 days are available for the prorated period, after committing three or more Low severity acts during the current year of your good conduct sentence credit availability.

§ 541.05 How does the discipline process start?

(a) Incident report. The discipline process starts when a staff witness reasonably believes that you committed a prohibited act. A staff member will issue you an incident report describing the incident and the prohibited act(s) you are charged with committing. You will ordinarily receive the incident report within 24 hours of staff becoming aware of your involvement in the incident.

(b) Investigation. After you receive an incident report, a Bureau staff member will investigate it.

(1) Information: The investigator will specifically inform you:

(A) Of the charge(s) against you; and

(B) That you may remain silent at all stages of the discipline process, but that your silence may be used to draw an adverse inference against you at any stage of the process. Your silence alone, however, cannot be the basis for finding you committed the prohibited act(s).

(2) Statement: When the investigator asks for your statement, you may give an explanation of the incident, request any witnesses be interviewed, or request that other evidence be obtained and reviewed. However, the staff investigation of the incident report may be suspended before requesting your statement if it is being investigated for possible criminal prosecution.

(3) Informally resolving the incident report: The incident report may be informally resolved at any

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stage of the disciplinary process, except for prohibited acts in the Greatest and High severity levels, or as otherwise required by law or these rules. If the incident report is informally resolved, it will be removed from your records.

§ 541.06 What happens if I am mentally ill?

If it appears you are mentally ill at any stage of the discipline process, you will be examined by mental health staff.

(a) Competency to Participate in Disciplinary Proceedings. If evidence indicates that you cannot understand the nature of the disciplinary proceedings, or cannot help in your own defense, disciplinary proceedings may be postponed until you are competent to participate. The UDC or DHO will make this decision based on evidence, including evidence presented by mental health staff.

(b) Responsibility for Conduct. You will not be disciplined for conduct committed when, as the result of a severe mental disease or defect, you were unable to appreciate the nature and quality, or wrongfulness of the act. The UDC or DHO will make this decision based on evidence, including evidence presented by mental health staff.

§ 541.07 What happens at a Unit Discipline Committee's (UDC) review of the incident report?

A Unit Discipline Committee (UDC) will review the incident report once the staff investigation is complete. The UDC's review involves the following:

(a) Available dispositions. The UDC will make one of the following decisions after reviewing the incident report:

(1) You committed the prohibited act(s) charged, and/or a similar prohibited act(s) as described in the incident report;

(2) You did not commit the prohibited act(s) charged; or

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(3) The incident report will be referred to the Discipline Hearing Officer (DHO) for further review, the UDC will advise you of your rights at the upcoming DHO hearing, as detailed in § 541.08.

(4) If you are charged with a Greatest or High severity prohibited act, or are an inmate covered by § 541.04, the UDC will automatically refer the incident report to the DHO for further review.

(b) UDC members. The UDC ordinarily consists of two or more staff. UDC members will not be victims, witnesses, investigators, or otherwise significantly involved in the incident.

(c) Timing. The UDC will ordinarily review the incident report within five work days after it is issued, not counting the day it was issued, weekends, and holidays. UDC review of the incident report may also be suspended if it is being investigated for possible criminal prosecution.

(d) Inmate appearance. You are permitted to appear before the UDC during its review of the incident report, except during UDC deliberations or when your presence would jeopardize institution security, at the UDC's discretion. Also:

(1) You may appear either in person or electronically (for example, by video or telephone conferencing) at the UDC's discretion.

(2) You may waive your appearance before the UDC. If you waive your appearance, the UDC will review the incident report in your absence.

(3) If you escape or are otherwise absent from custody, the UDC will conduct a review in your absence at the institution where you were last confined.

(c) Evidence. You are entitled to make a statement and present documentary evidence to the UDC on your own behalf. The UDC will consider all evidence presented during its review. The UDC's decision will be based on at least some facts and, if there is conflicting evidence, on the greater weight of the evidence. Witnesses may be present at the UDC's hearing as follows:

either the DHO or staff representative. The written statements can then be considered during the DHO's hearing.

(5) Only the DHO may directly question witnesses at the DHO's hearing. Any questions by you or your staff representative must be submitted to the DHO, who will present the question to the witness in his/her discretion.

(6) The DHO may consider evidence provided by a confidential informant (CI) that the DHO finds reliable. You will not be informed of the CI's identity. You will be informed of the CI's testimony to the extent it will not jeopardize institution security, at the DHO's discretion.

(g) Sanctions. If you committed a prohibited act(s), the DHO can impose any of the available sanctions listed in Tables 1 and 2.

(h) Written Report. You will receive a written copy of the DHO's decision following the hearing. The DHO is not required to prepare a verbatim record of the hearing. The DHO's written report will document the following:

(1) Whether you were advised of your rights during the DHO process;

(2) The evidence relied on by the DHO;

(3) The DHO's decision;

(4) The sanction imposed by the DHO; and

*43104 (5) The reason(s) for the sanction(s) imposed.

(i) Appeals. You may appeal the DHO's action(s) through the Administrative Remedy Program, 28 CFR part 542, subpart B.

Subpart B-Inmate Discipline and Special Housing Units

3. Revise Subpart B to read as follows:

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(f) Sanctions. If you committed a prohibited act(s), the UDC can impose any of the available sanctions listed in Tables 1 and 2, except loss of good conduct sentence credit, disciplinary segregation, or monetary fines.

(g) Referral to the DHO. If the UDC refers the incident report to the DHO for further review, the UDC will advise you of your rights at the upcoming DHO hearing, as detailed in § 541.08.

(h) Written report. You will receive a written copy of the UDC's decision following its review of the incident report.

(i) Appeals. You may appeal the UDC's action(s) through the Administrative Remedy Program, 28 CFR Part 542, Subpart B.

§ 541.08 What happens at a Discipline Hearing Officer's (DHO) hearing?

The Discipline Hearing Officer (DHO) will only conduct a hearing on the incident report if referred by the UDC. The DHO's hearing involves the following:

(a) Available dispositions. The DHO will make one of the following decisions after a hearing on the incident report:

(1) You committed the prohibited act(s) charged, and/or a similar prohibited act(s) as described in the incident report;

(2) You did not commit the prohibited act(s) charged; or

(3) The incident report will be referred back for further investigation, review, and disposition.

(b) Discipline Hearing Officer. The DHO will be an impartial decision maker who was not a victim, witness, investigator, or otherwise significantly involved in the incident.

(c) Timing. You will receive written notice of the charge(s) against you at least 24 hours before the

DHO's hearing. You may waive this requirement, in which case the DHO's hearing can be conducted sooner.

(d) Staff Representative. You are entitled to have a staff representative during the DHO hearing process as follows:

(1) How to get a staff representative. You may request the staff representative of your choice, so long as that person was not a victim, witness, investigator, or otherwise significantly involved in the incident. If your request(s) cannot be fulfilled, and you still want a staff representative, the Warden will appoint one. The Warden will also appoint a staff representative if it appears you are unable to adequately represent yourself before the DHO, for example, if you are illiterate or have difficulty understanding the charges against you.

(2) How the staff representative will help you. Prior to the DHO's hearing, the staff representative will be available to help you understand the incident report charges and potential consequences. The staff representative may also assist you by speaking with and scheduling witnesses, obtaining written statements, and otherwise helping you prepare evidence for presentation at the DHO's hearing. During the DHO's hearing, you are entitled to have the staff representative appear and assist you in understanding the proceedings. The staff representative can also assist you in presenting evidence during the DHO's hearing.

(3) How the staff representative may appear. Your staff representative may appear either in person or electronically (for example, by video or telephone conferencing) at the DHO's discretion. If your staff representative is not available for the scheduled hearing, you may either select another staff representative, request the hearing be postponed for a reasonable amount of time until your staff representative can appear, or proceed without a staff representative.

(c) Inmate appearance. You are permitted to appear before the DHO during the hearing on the incident report as follows:

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(1) You may appear either in person or electronically (for example, by video or telephone conferencing), at the DHO's discretion.

(2) Your appearance may be prohibited during DHO deliberations or when your presence would jeopardize institution security, at the DHO's discretion.

(3) You may waive your appearance before the DHO. If you waive your appearance, the DHO hearing will be conducted in your absence.

(4) If you escape or are otherwise absent from custody, the DHO will conduct a hearing in your absence at the institution where you were last confined.

(5) Evidence and witnesses. You are entitled to make a statement and present documentary evidence to the DHO on your own behalf. The DHO will consider all evidence presented during the hearing. The DHO's decision will be based on at least some facts and, if there is conflicting evidence, on the greater weight of the evidence. Witnesses may appear at the DHO's hearing as follows:

(1) Witnesses may appear before the DHO either in person or electronically (for example, by video or telephone conferencing) at the DHO's discretion.

(2) The DHO will call witnesses who have information directly relevant to the charge(s) and who are reasonably available. However, the DHO need not call witnesses adverse to you if their testimony is adequately summarized in the incident report or other investigation materials.

(3) You or your staff representative may request witnesses appear at the hearing to testify on your behalf. Your requested witnesses may not appear if, in the DHO's discretion, they are not reasonably available, their presence at the hearing would jeopardize institution security, or they would present repetitive evidence.

(4) If your requested witnesses are unavailable to appear, written statements can be requested by

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§ 541.20 What is the purpose of this subpart?

§ 541.21 What are SHUs?

§ 541.22 What is my status when placed in the SHU?

§ 541.23 When can I be placed in administrative detention status?

§ 541.24 When can I be placed in disciplinary segregation status?

§ 541.25 What notice will I receive when placed in the SHU?

§ 541.26 How will my placement in the SHU be reviewed?

§ 541.27 When can I be placed in administrative detention as a protection case?

§ 541.28 How will my placement in the SHU as a protection case be reviewed?

§ 541.29 What happens if staff verify my need for protection?

§ 541.30 What happens if staff cannot verify my need for protection?

§ 541.31 What are the conditions of confinement in the SHU?

§ 541.32 What medical and mental health care will I receive in the SHU?

§ 541.33 When will I be released from the SHU?

Subpart B-Special Housing Units

§ 541.20 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart describes the Federal Bureau of Prisons' (Bureau) operation of special housing units

a) If you do not act in a certain way, for example, treat others with harm unless you engage in sexual activity.

b) Inmate informant. Your safety is threatened because you provided, or are perceived as having provided, information to staff or law enforcement authorities regarding other inmates or persons in the community.

c) Inmate refusal. You refuse to enter the general population because of alleged pressures or threats from *43105 unidentified inmates, or for no expressed reason.

d) Staff concern. Based on evidence, staff believe your safety may be seriously jeopardized by placement in the general population.

§ 541.28 How will my placement in the SHU as a protection case be reviewed?

(a) Staff investigation. Whenever you are placed in the SHU as a protection case, whether requested by you or staff, an investigation will occur to verify the reasons for your placement.

(b) Inmate consents. If you consent to placement in the SHU as a protection case, you will be reviewed as an ordinary administrative detention case so long as reasons exist to support your placement, or while an investigation is pending to verify the reasons for your placement.

(c) Inmate contests. If you contest your placement in the SHU as a protection case, you will receive a hearing according to the procedural requirements of § 541.26(b) within seven calendar days of your placement. Additionally, if you feel at any time your placement in the SHU as a protection case is unnecessary, you may request a hearing under this section. If you remain in administrative detention status following such a hearing, you will be periodically reviewed as an ordinary administrative detention case under § 541.26.

§ 541.29 What happens if staff verify my need for protection?

If a staff investigation verifies your need for placement in the SHU as a protection case, you may remain in the SHU or be transferred to another institution where your status as a protection case may not be necessary, at the Warden's discretion.

§ 541.30 What happens if staff cannot verify my status as a protection case?

If a staff investigation fails to verify your need for placement in the SHU as a protection case, you will be instructed to return to the general population. If you refuse to return to the general population under these circumstances, you may be subject to disciplinary action.

§ 541.31 What are the conditions of confinement in the SHU?

Your living conditions in the SHU will meet or exceed standards for healthy and humane treatment, including, but not limited to, the following specific conditions:

(a) Environment. Your living quarters will be well-ventilated, adequately lighted, appropriately heated, and maintained in a sanitary condition.

(b) Cell Occupancy. Your living quarters will ordinarily house only the amount of occupants for which it is designed. The Warden, however, may authorize more occupants so long as adequate standards can be maintained.

(c) Clothing. You will receive adequate institution clothing, including footwear, while housed in the SHU. You will be provided necessary opportunities to exchange clothing and/or have it washed.

(d) Bedding. You will receive a mattress, blankets, a pillow, and linens for sleeping. You will receive necessary opportunities to exchange linens.

(e) Food. You will receive nutritionally adequate meals.

(f) Personal hygiene. You will have access to a wash basin and toilet. You will receive personal

EXHIBIT C

(c) Removal from general population. Your presence in the general population poses a threat to life, property, self, staff, other inmates, the public, or to the security or orderly running of the institution and:

(1) Investigation. You are under investigation or awaiting a hearing for possibly violating a Bureau rule or criminal law;

(2) Transfer. You are pending transfer to another institution or location;

(3) Protection cases. You requested, or staff determined you need, administrative detention status for your own protection.

(4) Post-disciplinary detention. You are ending confinement in disciplinary segregation status, and your return to the general population would threaten the safety, security, and orderly operation of a correctional facility, or public safety.

§ 541.24 When can I be placed in disciplinary segregation status?

You may be placed in disciplinary segregation status only by the DHO as a sanction for committing a prohibited act(s) in the Greatest, High, or Moderate severity categories, or a repeated offense in the Low severity category.

§ 541.25 What notice will I receive when placed in the SHU?

You will be notified of the reason(s) you are placed in the SHU as follows:

(a) Administrative detention status. When placed in administrative detention status, you will receive a copy of the administrative detention order, ordinarily within 24 hours, detailing the reason(s) for your placement. However, when placed in administrative detention status pending classification or while in holdover status, you will not receive an administrative detention order.

(b) Disciplinary segregation status. When you are

to be placed in disciplinary segregation status as a sanction for violating Bureau rules, you will be informed by the DHO at the end of your discipline hearing.

§ 541.26 How will my placement in the SHU be reviewed?

Your placement in the SHU will be reviewed by the Segregation Review Official (SRO) as follows:

(a) Three day review. Within three work days of your placement in administrative detention status, not counting the day you were admitted, weekends, and holidays, the SRO will review the supporting records. If you are in disciplinary segregation status, this review will not occur.

(b) Seven day reviews. Within seven continuous calendar days of your placement in either administrative detention or disciplinary segregation status, the SRO will formally review your status at a hearing you can attend. Subsequent reviews of your records will be performed in your absence by the SRO every seven continuous calendar days thereafter.

(c) Thirty day reviews. After every 30 calendar days of continuous placement in either administrative detention or disciplinary segregation status, the SRO will formally review your status at a hearing you can attend.

(d) Administrative remedy program. You can submit a formal grievance challenging your placement in the SHU through the Administrative Remedy Program, 28 CFR part 542, subpart B.

§ 541.27 When can I be placed in administrative detention as a protection case?

You may be placed in administrative detention status as a protection case in the following circumstances.

(a) Victim of inmate assault or threats. You were the victim of an inmate assault, or are being threatened by other inmates, including threats of

items necessary to maintain an acceptable level of personal hygiene, for example, toilet tissue, soap, toothbrush and cleanser, shaving utensils, etc. You will ordinarily have an opportunity to shower and shave at least three times per week. You will have access to hair care services as necessary.

(g) Exercise. You will receive the opportunity to exercise outside your individual quarters at least five hours per week, ordinarily on different days in one-hour periods. You can be denied these exercise periods for a week at a time by order of the Warden if it is determined that your use of exercise privileges threatens safety, security, and orderly operation of a correctional facility, or public safety.

(h) Personal property. In either status, your amount of personal property may be limited for reasons of fire safety or sanitation.

(i) In administrative detention status you are ordinarily allowed a reasonable amount of personal property and access to the commissary.

(j) In disciplinary segregation status your personal property will be impounded, with the exception of limited reading/writing materials, and religious articles. Also, your commissary privileges may be limited.

(l) Correspondence. You will receive correspondence privileges according to Part 540, Subpart B.

(m) Telephone. You will receive telephone privileges according to Part 540, Subpart I.

(n) Visiting. You will receive visiting privileges according to Part 540, Subpart D.

(o) Legal Activities. You will receive an opportunity to perform personal legal activities according to Part 543, Subpart B.

(p) Staff monitoring. You will be monitored by staff assigned to the SHU, including program and unit team staff.

(n) Programming Activities. In administrative detention status, you will have access to programming activities to the extent safety, security, orderly operation of a correctional facility, or public safety are not jeopardized. In disciplinary segregation status, your participation in programming activities, e.g., educational programs, may be suspended.

(o) Administrative remedy program. You can submit a formal grievance challenging any aspect of your confinement in the SHU through the Administrative Remedy Program, 28 CFR part 542, subpart B.

§ 541.32 What medical and mental health care will I receive in the SHU?

(a) Medical Care. A health services staff member will visit you daily to provide necessary medical care. Emergency medical care is always available.

(b) Mental Health Care. After every 30 calendar days of continuous placement in either administrative detention or disciplinary segregation status, mental health staff will examine you, including a personal interview. Emergency mental health care is always available.

§ 541.33 When will I be released from the SHU?

(a) Administrative detention status. You will be released from administrative detention status when the reasons for your placement no longer exist.

(b) Disciplinary segregation status. You will be released from disciplinary segregation status after satisfying the sanction imposed by the DHO. The SRO may release you earlier if it is determined you no longer require disciplinary segregation status.

EXHIBIT

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July 26, 2005 Institutional management: Inmate discipline and special housing units	43093-43105 05-14637	PDF	Proposed Rule	Prisons Bureau

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE Bureau of Prisons 28 CFR Part 541 [Docket No. BOP-1116-PJ] RIN 1120-AB18
Inmate Discipline Rules: Subpart Revision and Clarification AGENCY: Bureau of Prisons, Justice. ACTION: Proposed rule. SUMMARY: In this document, the Bureau of Prisons (Bureau) proposes to amend its Inmate Discipline and Special Housing Unit (SHU) regulations. We intend this amendment to streamline and clarify

Exhibit (3)

3098 Federal Register/Vol. 70, No. 142/Tuesday, July 26, 2005/Proposed Rules

S.C. 552(a) and delegated to the Director, Bureau of Prisons, we propose to amend 28 CFR part 541 as follows:

SUBCHAPTER C—INSTITUTIONAL MANAGEMENT

ART 541—INMATE DISCIPLINE AND SPECIAL HOUSING UNITS

1. Revise the authority citation for part 541 to read as follows:

Authority: 5 U.S.C. 301; 18 U.S.C. 3621, 3624, 4001, 4042, 4081 (Repealed) as part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987); 4361-4366 (Repealed as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987); 5008-5024 (Repealed October 12, 1984 as to offenses committed after that date); 5033; 28 U.S.C. 505, 510.

Subpart A—General

2. Revise Subpart A to read as follows:

Subpart A—Inmate Discipline Program

ac.

41.01 What is the purpose of this subpart?

41.02 Who is subject to the inmate discipline program?

41.03 What are the prohibited acts and available sanctions?

§ 541.04 When will I lose good conduct sentence credit as a mandatory sanction?

§ 541.05 How does the discipline process start?

§ 541.07 What happens if I am mentally ill?

§ 541.08 What happens if a Disciplinary Committee's (DC) review of the incident report?

§ 541.09 What happens if a Discipline Hearing Officer's (DHO) hearing?

Subpart A—Inmate Discipline Program

§ 541.01 What is the purpose of this subpart?

This subpart describes the Federal Bureau of Prisons' (Bureau) inmate discipline program. This program helps ensure the safety, security, and orderly operation of institutional facilities, and protect the public, by allowing Bureau staff to impose sanctions on inmates who commit prohibited acts. Sanctions will not be imposed in a capricious or retaliatory manner. The Bureau's inmate discipline program is authorized by 18 U.S.C. 4042(a)(3).

§ 541.02 Who is subject to the inmate discipline program?

This program applies to sentenced and unsentenced inmates in Bureau custody. It also applies to sentenced and unsentenced inmates designated to non-Bureau facilities, for example, contract facilities, and for whom the Bureau is responsible.

§ 541.03 What are the prohibited acts and available sanctions?

(a) **Prohibited acts.** The list of prohibited acts are divided into four separate categories based on severity: Greatest; High; Moderate; and Low. We describe the prohibited acts in Table 1—

Prohibited Acts and Available Sanctions.

Sanctions. Aiding, abetting, or making plans to commit any of the prohibited acts is treated the same as committing the act itself.

(b) **Available sanctions.** The list of available sanctions for committing prohibited acts is listed in Table 1—

Prohibited Acts and Available Sanctions.

Sanctions. If you commit repetitive prohibited acts, we can impose increased sanctions as listed in Table 2—

Additional Available Sanctions for Repeated Prohibited Acts Within the Same Severity Level.

TABLE 1.—PROHIBITED ACTS AND AVAILABLE SANCTIONS GREATEST SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS

§ 00 Killing.

§ 01 Assaulting any person, or an armed assault on the institution's secure perimeter (a charge for assaulting any person at this level is to be used only when serious physical harm has been attempted or accomplished by an inmate).

§ 02 Escaping from an institution, or from any secure or non-secure institution, including a community facility; escape from unescorted communication or escort, or any unauthorized escape from outside a secure institution.

§ 03 Setting a fire (charged with this act in this category only when found to pose a threat to life or a threat of serious bodily harm or in furtherance of a prohibited act of Greatest Severity, e.g. in furtherance of a riot or escape); otherwise the charge is properly classified (Code 218, or 529).

§ 04 Possession, manufacture, or introduction of a gun, firearm, weapon, sharpened instrument, knife, dangerous chemical, explosive, ammunition, or any instrument used as a weapon.

§ 05 Fighting.

§ 06 Encouraging others to do.

§ 07 Possession, manufacture, introduction, or loss of a hazardous tool (tools most likely to be used in an escape or escape attempt) or loss of a weapon capable of doing serious bodily harm to others; or those hazardous to institutional security or personal safety, e.g., knife, hand-blade, portable telephone, paper, or other electronic communication device).

§ 08 (Not to be used).

§ 09 Refusing to provide a urine sample; refusing to breathe into a Breathalyzer; refusing to take part in other drug-abuse testing.

§ 10 Introduction or making of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.

§ 11 Use of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.

§ 12 Possession of any narcotics, marijuana, drugs, alcohol, intoxicants, or related paraphernalia, not prescribed for the individual by the medical staff.

§ 13 Sexual assault of any person, involving non-consensual touching by force or threat of force.

§ 14 Destroying and/or disposing of any item during a search or attempt to search.

§ 15 Use of the cell to further criminal activity.

§ 16 Use of the telephone to further criminal activity.

§ 17 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another. Greatest severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Greatest severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Greatest severity prohibited acts.

§ 18 Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another. Greatest severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Greatest severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Greatest severity prohibited acts.

Available Sanctions for Greatest Severity Level Prohibited Acts

Recommend parole date rescission or reduction.

Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-vested good conduct time (up to 100%) and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

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TABLE 1.—PROHIBITED ACTS AND AVAILABLE SANCTIONS GREATEST SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS—Continued

B.1. Disallow ordinarily between 50% and 75% (27-41 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

C. Disciplinary segregation (up to 12 months).

D. Make monetary restitution.

E. Monetary fine.

F. Loss of privileges (e.g. visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).

G. Change living quarters.

H. Removal from program and/or group activity.

I. Loss of job.

J. Impound inmate's personal property.

K. Confiscate contraband.

L. Restrict to quarters.

M. Extra duty.

High Severity Level Prohibited Acts

200 Escape from a work detail, non-secure institution, or other non-secure custody, including a community facility, with subsequent voluntary return to Bureau of Prisons custody within four hours.

201 Fighting with another person.

202 (Not to be used).

203 Threatening another with bodily harm or any other offense.

204 Extortion; threatening, threatening, demanding or receiving money or anything of value in return for protection against others, to avoid bodily harm or under threat of informing.

205 Engaging in sexual assault.

206 Making sexual proposals or threats to another.

207 Wearing a disguise or mask.

208 Possessing and/or unauthorized locking device, or lock pick, or tampering with or blocking any lock device (includes keys), or destroying, disassembling, or tampering with, unauthorized locking device, or lock pick, or tampering with or blocking any security device, mechanism, or procedure.

209 Adulteration of any lock device.

210 (Not to be used).

211 Possessing any officer's or staff clothing.

212 Engaging in or encouraging a group demonstration.

213 Encouraging others to refuse to work, or to participate in a work stoppage.

214 (Not to be used).

215 Giving or offering an official or staff member a bribe, or anything of value.

216 Giving or offering money to, or receiving money from, any person for the purpose of introducing contraband or any other illegal or prohibited property.

217 Destroying, altering, or damaging government property, or the property of another person, having a value in excess of \$100.00, or destroying, altering, or damaging government property (e.g., fire alarm) regardless of monetary value.

218 Stealing; theft; larceny; embezzlement; or through the unauthorized use of a communications device, or through unauthorized access to disk drives, or computer programs or other automated equipment on which data is stored.

219 Disassembling, practicing, or using martial arts, boxing (except for use of padded gear), kickboxing, or other forms of physical encounter, or military exercise or drill (except for drill authorized and conducted by staff).

220 Being in an unauthorized area with a person of the opposite sex without staff permission.

221 (Not to be used).

222 (Not to be used).

223 (Not to be used).

224 (Not to be used).

225 Stalking another person, as evidenced by a pattern of contacting the person with an intent to harass, alarm, or annoy, after having been warned to stop such conduct.

226 Possession of stolen property.

227 Use of or sale of narcotics in a required physical test or examination unrelated to testing for drug abuse (e.g., DNA, HIV, tuberculosis).

228 Tatooing or self-mutilation.

229 Sexual assault of any person, involving non-consensual touching without force or threat of force, and which circumvent mail monitoring procedures (e.g., special mail abuse); writing letters in code; directing others to send, sending, or receiving a letter or mail through unauthorized means; sending mail or other correspondence sent through the United States Postal Service to an unauthorized person; and using a fictitious return address in an attempt to send or receive unauthorized correspondence.

230 Use of the telephone for abusive, other than criminal activity, and which circumvent telephone monitoring procedures (e.g., postpaid telephone, calling card, payphone, third-party billing, using credit card numbers to place telephone calls; conference calling; talking in code; three-way calls; allowing another inmate to use your PIN number; placing another inmate's telephone number on your approved telephone list).

231 Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another High severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of High severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed High severity prohibited acts.

232 Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another High severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of High severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed High severity prohibited acts.

A. Recommend parole date rescission or reduction.

B. Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-vested good conduct time (up to 50% or up to 60 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

B.1. Disallow ordinarily between 25% and 50% (14-27 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

EXHIBIT C

TABLE 1.—PROHIBITED ACTS AND AVAILABLE SANCTIONS GREATEST SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS—Continued

C.	Disciplinary segregation (up to 8 months).
D.	Monetary fine.
E.	Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).
F.	Change housing (quarters).
G.	Remove from program and/or group activity.
H.	Loss of job.
I.	Impound inmate's personal property.
J.	Confiscate contraband.
K.	Restrict to quarters.
L.	Extra duty.
	Moderate Severity Level Prohibited Acts
300	Indiscipline Exposure.
301	(Not to be used).
302	Possession of unauthorized medication.
303	Possession of money or currency, unless specifically authorized, or in excess of the amount authorized.
304	Borrowing or lending of property of value for profit or increased return.
305	Loaning of property of value not authorized for retention or receipt by the inmate, and not issued to him through regular channels.
306	Refusing to work or to accept a program assignment.
307	Refusing to obey an order of any staff member that can be categorized and charged in terms of greater severity, according to the nature of the order being disobeyed (e.g., jailbreak, an order which furthers a riot would be charged as 105, Rioting; refusing to obey an order which would be charged as 201, Fighting; refusing to provide a urine sample when ordered as part of a drug test would be charged as 110).
308	Violating a condition of a furlough.
309	Violating a condition of a community program.
310	Unexcused absence from work or assignment.
311	Failing to perform work as assigned by the supervisor.
312	Leaving premises as staff member.
313	Lying or providing a false statement to a staff member.
314	Counterfeiting, forging, or unauthorized reproduction of any document, article of identification, money, security, or official paper (may be categorized in terms of greater severity according to the nature of the item being reproduced, e.g., counterfeiting release papers to elude capture).
315	Fraud, embezzlement (100 series).
316	Being in an unauthorized area.
317	Failure to follow safety or sanitation regulations (including safety regulations, chemical instructions, tools, MSDS sheets, OSHA standards, etc.).
318	Using any equipment or machinery which is not specifically authorized.
319	Using any equipment or machinery contrary to instructions or posted safety standards.
320	Failing to stand count.
321	Interfering with the taking of count.
322	(Not to be used).
323	(Not to be used).
324	Gambling.
325	Preparing or conducting a gambling pool.
326	Possession of gambling paraphernalia.
327	Unauthorized contacts with the public.
328	Giving money or anything of value to, or accepting money or anything of value from, another inmate or any other person without staff permission.
329	Destroying, altering, or damaging government property, or the property of another person, having a value of \$100.00 or less.
330	Being unsharable or unhygienic; failing to keep one's person or clothing in accordance with posted standards.
331	Possessing, manufacturing, introduction, or loan of a non-hazardous contraband (tools, equipment, supplies, or other non-hazardous contraband) (tools not likely to be used in an escape or escape attempt, or to serve as a weapon capable of doing serious bodily harm to others, or not intended to be used to threaten institutional security or personal safety) (other non-hazardous contraband includes such items as food, cosmetics, cleaning supplies).
332	Smoking where prohibited.
333	Fraudulent or deceptive completion of a skills test, e.g., cheating on a GED, or other educational or vocational skills test.
334	Conducting a business; conducting or directing an investment transaction.
335	Committing or aiding in a gang affiliation; participating in gang related activities; possession of paraphernalia indicating gang affiliation.
336	Violating a petition.
337	Use of the mail for abuses other than criminal activity which do not disrupt or impair monitoring procedures (e.g., inmate calls the number on an approved list and contacts individuals pickup extension lines and talk simultaneously; inmate uses the telephone during assigned times and from which provides false information to place an unauthorized individual on an approved telephone list).
338	Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another Moderate severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Moderate severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Moderate severity prohibited acts.
339	Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another Moderate severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Moderate severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Moderate severity prohibited acts.
	Available Sanctions for Moderate Severity Level Prohibited Acts

A. Recommend parole date rescheduling or reseration.
 B. Forfeit and/or withhold earned statutory good time or non-earned good conduct time up to 25% or up to 30 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow extra good time or good conduct time (an extra good time or good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

TABLE 1.—PROHIBITED ACTS AND AVAILABLE SANCTIONS GREATEST SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS—Continued

C.	Disciplinary segregation (up to 3 months).
D.	Monetary fine.
E.	Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).
F.	Change housing (quarters).
G.	Remove from program and/or group activity.
H.	Loss of job.
I.	Impound inmate's personal property.
J.	Confiscate contraband.
K.	Restrict to quarters.
L.	Extra duty.
	Low Severity Level Prohibited Acts
400	(Not to be used).
401	(Not to be used).
402	Malingering, feigning illness.
403	(Not to be used).
404	Using abusive or obscene language.
405	(Not to be used).
406	(Not to be used).
407	Conduct with a visitor in violation of Bureau regulations.
408	(Not to be used).
409	Unauthorized physical contact (e.g., kissing, embracing).
410	Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another Low severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Low severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Low severity prohibited acts.
411	Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another Low severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Low severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Low severity prohibited acts.
	Available Sanctions for Low Severity Level Prohibited Acts

B.1 Disallow ordinarily up to 12.5% (1–7 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a second violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months); disallow ordinarily up to 25% (1–14 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a third violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months) (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

D. Make monetary resiliation.
 E. Monetary fine.
 F. Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).

G. Change housing (quarters).
 H. Remove from program and/or group activity.
 I. Loss of job.
 J. Impound inmate's personal property.
 K. Confiscate contraband.
 L. Restrict to quarters.
 M. Extra duty.

TABLE 2.—ADDITIONAL AVAILABLE SANCTIONS FOR REPEATED PROHIBITED ACTS WITHIN THE SAME SEVERITY LEVEL

TABLE 1.—PROHIBITED ACTS AND AVAILABLE SANCTIONS GREATEST SEVERITY LEVEL PROHIBITED ACTS—Continued

B.1	Disallow ordinarily up to 25% (1–14 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a second violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months); disallow ordinarily up to 25% (1–14 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a third violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months) (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).
C.	Disciplinary segregation (up to 3 months).
D.	Make monetary resiliation.
E.	Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).
F.	Change housing (quarters).
G.	Remove from program and/or group activity.
H.	Loss of job.
I.	Impound inmate's personal property.
J.	Confiscate contraband.
K.	Restrict to quarters.
L.	Extra duty.
	Low Severity Level Prohibited Acts
400	(Not to be used).
401	(Not to be used).
402	Malingering, feigning illness.
403	(Not to be used).
404	Using abusive or obscene language.
405	(Not to be used).
406	(Not to be used).
407	Conduct with a visitor in violation of Bureau regulations.
408	(Not to be used).
409	Unauthorized physical contact (e.g., kissing, embracing).
410	Interfering with a staff member in the performance of duties most like another Low severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Low severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Low severity prohibited acts.
411	Conduct which disrupts or interferes with the security or orderly running of the institution or the Bureau of Prisons most like another Low severity prohibited act. This charge is to be used only when another charge of Low severity is not accurate. The offending conduct must be "most like" one of the listed Low severity prohibited acts.
	Available Sanctions for Low Severity Level Prohibited Acts

B.1 Disallow ordinarily up to 12.5% (1–7 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a second violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months); disallow ordinarily up to 25% (1–14 days) of good conduct time credit available for year (to be used only where inmate found to have committed a third violation of the same prohibited act within 6 months) (a good conduct time sanction may not be suspended).

D. Make monetary resiliation.
 E. Monetary fine.
 F. Loss of privileges (e.g., visiting, telephone, commissary, movies, recreation).

G. Change housing (quarters).
 H. Remove from program and/or group activity.
 I. Loss of job.
 J. Impound inmate's personal property.
 K. Confiscate contraband.
 L. Restrict to quarters.
 M. Extra duty.

TABLE 2.—ADDITIONAL AVAILABLE SANCTIONS FOR REPEATED PROHIBITED ACTS WITHIN THE SAME SEVERITY LEVEL

Prohibited act severity level	Time period for prior offense (same code)	Frequency of repeated offense	Additional available sanctions
Low Severity (400 level)	6 months	2nd offense	
		3rd or more offenses	1. Disciplinary segregation (up to 1 month). 2. Forfeit earned SGT or non-vested EGT up to 10% or up to 15 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (EGT) (an EGT sanction may not be suspended). Any available Moderate severity level sanction (300 series).
Moderate Severity (300 level)	12 months	2nd offense	1. Disciplinary segregation (up to 6 months). 2. Forfeit earned SGT or non-vested EGT up to 37½% or up to 45 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow EGT (an EGT sanction may not be suspended). Any available High severity level sanction (200 series).
High Severity (200 level)	18 months	2nd offense	1. Disciplinary segregation (up to 12 months). 2. Forfeit earned SGT or non-vested EGT up to 75% or up to 90 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow EGT (an EGT sanction may not be suspended). Any available Greatest severity level sanction (100 series).

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 2. Forfeit earned SGT or non-vested EGT up to 10% or up to 15 days, whichever is less, and/or terminate or disallow extra good time (EGT) (an EGT sanction may not be suspended).
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 Any available Greatest severity level sanction (100 series).

EXHIBIT C

Code of Federal Regulations is a codification of the general and permanent published in the Federal Register by the Executive departments and agencies of the Federal Government. The Code is divided into 50 titles which represent areas subject to Federal regulation. Each title is divided into chapters which usually bear the name of the issuing agency. Each chapter is further subdivided into parts covering specific regulatory areas.

each volume of the Code is revised at least once each calendar year and issued quarterly basis approximately as follows:

Title 1 through Title 16.....as of January 1
Title 17 through Title 27.....as of April 1
Title 28 through Title 41.....as of July 1
Title 42 through Title 50.....as of October 1
The appropriate revision date is printed on the cover of each volume.

SPECIAL STATUS

The contents of the Federal Register are required to be judicially noticed (44 U.S.C. 1507). The Code of Federal Regulations is prima facie evidence of the text of original documents (44 U.S.C. 1510).

W TO USE THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Code of Federal Regulations is kept up to date by the individual issues in the Federal Register. These two publications must be used together to determine the latest version of any given rule.

To determine whether a Code volume has been amended since its revision date (this case, July 1, 1987), consult the "List of CFR Sections Affected (L.S.A.)" which is issued monthly, and the "Cumulative List of Parts Affected," which appears in the Reader Aids section of the daily Federal Register. These two lists identify the Federal Register page number of the latest amendment of any given rule.

EFFECTIVE AND EXPIRATION DATES

Each volume of the Code contains amendments published in the Federal Register since the last revision of that volume of the Code. Source citations for regulations are referred to by volume number and page number of the Federal Register and date of publication. Publication dates and effective dates are usually not the same and care must be exercised by the user in determining the actual effective date. In instances where the effective date is beyond the cut-off date for the Code, a note has been inserted to reflect the future effective date. In those instances where a regulation published in the Federal Register dates a date certain for expiration, an appropriate note will be inserted following the text.

OMB CONTROL NUMBERS

The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (Pub. L. 96-511) requires Federal agencies to display an OMB control number with their information collection request.



CHAPTER A—GENERAL MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

PART 500—GENERAL DEFINITIONS

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 3922, 3624, 4001, 4042, 4051, 4082 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987); 41 U.S.C. 1104 (Repealed as to offenses committed on or after October 12, 1981); 44 U.S.C. 1507; 28 U.S.C. 695; 36 CFR 0.95-0.99.

§ 500.1 Definitions.

As used in this chapter, the Warden means the chief executive officer of a U.S. Penitentiary, Federal Correctional Institution, Medical Center, Federal Prison Camp, Federal Detention Center, Metropolitan Correctional Center, or any federal prison or correctional institution or facility. Warden also includes any staff member with authority to appoint or delegate by any other executive officer.

(b) Staff means any employee of the Bureau of Prisons or Federal Prison Industries.

(c) Inmate means any person who is confined to the custody of the Bureau of Prisons (18 U.S.C. 3621; for offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987) or who is committed to, or in the custody of, the U.S. Attorneys' General, the U.S. Marshals Service, or the U.S. Marshals' Office (18 U.S.C. 3622; for offenses committed before November 1, 1987) and who is placed in, or designated to be placed in, a Bureau of Prisons institution. "Inmate" also includes any person who is committed for civil contempt to an institution of the Bureau of Prisons.

(d) Institution means a U.S. Penitentiary, Federal Correctional Institution, Medical Center for Federal Prisoners, Federal Prison Camp, Federal Community Treatment Center, Federal Detention Center, or Metropolitan Correctional Center.

(e) Shall means an obligation imposed.

(f) May means a discretionary right, privilege, or power conferred.

(g) Not means a prohibition imposed.

(h) Contraband is material prohibited by law, or by regulation, or material which can reasonably be expected to

cause physical injury or adversely affect the security, safety, or good order of the institution.

(i) Qualified health personnel includes physicians, dentists, and other professional and technical workers engaged in activities within their respective levels of health care training or experience which support, complement or supplement the administration of health care.

16 FR 2844, June 29, 1972, as amended at 48 FR 48669, Oct. 21, 1983; 58 FR 31320, July 10, 1993.

PART 501—SCOPE OF RULES

501.1 Institutional emergencies.

AUTHORITY: 5 U.S.C. 301; 16 U.S.C. 3922, 3621, 4001, 4042, 4051, 4082 (Repealed in part as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987); 41 U.S.C. 1104 (Repealed as to offenses committed on or after November 1, 1987); 44 U.S.C. 1507; 28 U.S.C. 695; 36 CFR 0.95-0.99.

501.2 National security cases.

When there is an institutional emergency which the Warden consider a threat to himself, his safety, the Warden may suspend the operation of the rules contained in this chapter to the extent he deems necessary to handle the emergency. The Warden shall notify the Director, Bureau of Prisons within eight hours of any suspension of rules under this section.

16 FR 2844, June 29, 1972.

501.3 National security cases.

(a) Upon direction of the Attorney General, the Director, Bureau of Prisons, may authorize the Warden to implement special administrative measures that are reasonable necessary to prevent disclosure of classified information upon written certification to the Attorney General by the head of a member agency of the United States.

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171c5 APA Act.

§ 553. Rule making

(a) This section applies, according to the provisions thereof, except to the extent that there is involved—

- (1) a military or foreign affairs function of the United States; or
- (2) a matter relating to agency management or personnel or to public property, loans, grants, benefits, or contracts.

(b) General notice of proposed rule making shall be published in the Federal Register, unless persons subject thereto are named and either personally served or otherwise have actual notice thereof in accordance with law. The notice shall include—

- (1) a statement of the time, place, and nature of public rule making proceedings;
- (2) reference to the legal authority under which the rule is proposed; and
- (3) either the terms or substance of the proposed rule or a description of the subjects and issues involved.

Except when notice or hearing is required by statute, this subsection does not apply—

- (A) to interpretive rules, general statements of policy, or rules of agency organization, procedure, or practice; or
- (B) when the agency for good cause finds (and incorporates the finding and a brief statement of reasons therefor in the rules issued) that notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest.

(c) After notice required by this section, the agency shall give interested persons an opportunity to participate in the rule making through submission of written data, views, or arguments with or without opportunity for oral presentation. After consideration of the relevant matter presented, the agency shall incorporate in the rules adopted a concise general statement of their basis and purpose. When rules are required by statute to be made on the record after opportunity for an agency hearing, sections 556 and 557 of this title [5 USC §§ 556 and 557] apply instead of this subsection.

(d) The required publication or service of a substantive rule shall be made not less than 30 days before its effective date, except—

- (1) a substantive rule which grants or recognizes an exemption or relieves a restriction;
- (2) interpretive rules and statements of policy; or
- (3) as otherwise provided by the agency for good cause found and published with the rule.

(e) Each agency shall give an interested person the right to petition for the issuance, amendment, or repeal of a rule.

(Added Sept. 6, 1966, P. L. 89-554, § 1, 80 Stat. 383.)

HISTORY AND LAW AND DIRECTIVES

ARGUMENT

THE DHO REPORT FOR HUDSON'S CONDUCT NOW HAS BEEN AMENDED TO REFLECT A MODERATE CATEGORY OFFENSE FOR PETITIONER'S CONDUCT, AND THE SANCTIONED LOSS OF GOOD CONDUCT TIME HAS BEEN REDUCED ACCORDINGLY. HUDSON HAS BEEN AFFORDED ALL APPROPRIATE RELIEF AVAILABLE UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 2241. THE PETITION MUST BE DISMISSED AS MOOT.

Art. III, § 2 of the Constitution limits the judicial power of the federal courts to the resolution of "cases and controversies." As a general rule, a case becomes moot when the issues presented in the case no longer present a live controversy or the parties lack a cognizable interest in the outcome. *Spencer v. Kemna*, 523 U.S. 1, 7 (1998). "If developments occur during the course of adjudication that eliminate a plaintiff's personal stake in the outcome of a suit or prevent a court from being able to grant the requested relief, the case must be dismissed as moot." *Blanciak v. Allegheny Ludlum Corp.*, 77 F.3d 690, 698-99 (3d Cir. 1996). Thus when events transpire that make it ineffectual or unnecessary for the Court to grant a litigant the relief that he seeks, the Court then lacks subject matter jurisdiction to consider the merits of that claim and must dismiss that claim as moot. *Omar v. Mueller*, 501 F.Supp. 2d 636, 638 (D.N.J. 2007), citing, e.g., *Calderon v. Moore*,

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In his instant petition Hudson stated, "[t]here is no dispute that the charged act of misconduct, possession of a cellular phone, is an act of misconduct with the Federal Bureau of Prisons." Doc. 1, p. 17. Hudson contended, however, as "Issue One" that he had not received notice "that the punishment for the charged misconduct had been increased from a moderate level violation to a Greater [sic: Greatest] Severity Level Violation ..." and that he had been "charged incorrectly in the Greatest Severity category, rather than a moderate severity violation." *Id.* All of Hudson's remaining legal arguments [asserted APA violation (Issue Two); "void for vagueness" argument (Issue Three); equal protection argument (Issue Four)] spring from his fundamental contention: that his admitted possession of a cell phone should have been charged and sanctioned as a violation of offense Code 305, a Moderate Severity prohibited act, rather than as a Greatest Severity prohibited act.

The claims asserted in Hudson's petition have been overtaken by subsequent events. As set forth above: on remand and rehearing the DHO at FCI Fort Dix determined, on April 19, 2010, that Hudson had committed the decreased charge of a Code 305 violation, Possession of Anything Not Authorized. The

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charge of violating Code 199/108 for Incident Report No. 1663469 has been removed from Hudson's Inmate Disciplinary Record and changed to a charge of violating Code 305. Likewise, the GCT disciplinary sanctions previously imposed for violation of Code 199/108 have been removed, and Hudson has been sanctioned to a lesser loss/forfeiture of GCT commensurate with a Moderate Category offense.

Hudson repeatedly has admitted that he possessed a cell phone; he argued that a disciplinary charge and sanctions under Code 305 was appropriate for that infraction of prison rules. All of Hudson's contentions in his petition stem from his having been [initially] charged and sanctioned to loss of GCT, in 2007, under Code 199/108. That charge and those GCT time sanctions for a Greatest Category offense now have been replaced with a reduced charge, and reduced GCT sanctions, for a Moderate Category offense. As a result of this determination, made after this action had commenced, there is no longer a live case or controversy as required for this Court to proceed under Article III, § 2. Hudson has received the relief that he sought in the Administrative Remedy Procedure and properly available on a habeas petition under 28 U.S.C. § 2241. The claims raised in Hudson's petition now are moot, and the petition must be dismissed. See, e.g., *Williams v. Sherman*, 214 Fed. Appx. 264, 266 (3d Cir. 2007) (release from

sentence moots challenge to disciplinary sanctions); *Laor v. Federal Bureau of Prisons*, 2009 WL 1064795, *1 (D.N.J., April 8, 2009) (designation to halfway house moots challenge for same), *aff'd*, 340 Fed. Appx. 771 (3d Cir. 2009); *Randall v. Martinez*, 2008 WL 275721 (M.D. Pa., Jan. 30, 2008) (expungement of incident report moots challenge to discipline).

One additional point: in the Conclusion of his petition to this Court, Hudson states that "Greatest Severity PAC shot should be expunged, thrown out and all sanctions dropped" and he "requests for expungement of his incident report Greatest Severity PAC." It is not entirely clear precisely what relief Hudson was requesting of this Court at the time he filed that *pro se* petition. We reiterate: on remand and rehearing, the DHO at FCI Fort Dix found that Hudson had committed a prohibited act consistent with Code 305, Possession of Anything Unauthorized, based on Hudson's acknowledgment (once again) that he had been caught with a cell phone in his possession. The DHO then imposed sanctions amended to reflect a Moderate Category offense, including disallowance of 13 days good conduct time and forfeiture of non-vested good conduct time of 30 days. In his prior pursuit of the Administrative Remedy Procedure; and elsewhere in this petition, Hudson contended that this (admitted) conduct was properly subject to sanctions under Code 305. That has now occurred. That being said, Hudson patently has

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EXHIBIT D

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not demonstrated that, as a matter of relief, he is entitled to complete "expungement" of Incident Report No. 1663469 (he's repeatedly admitted committed the prohibited act of possessing a cell phone), much less that "all sanctions" for that infraction are inappropriate. If, notwithstanding the rehearing, Hudson now disagrees with the amended calculation and imposition of sanctioned loss of GCT for a Code 305/Moderate Category offense, Hudson may appeal that amended DHO Report under the Administrative Remedy Procedure. Unless and until Hudson exhausts the Administrative Remedy Procedure as to the amended DHO Report, however, this Court should not consider any inchoate claim respecting the [reduced] amount of the GCT sanction imposed therein. *See, e.g., Woodford v. Ngo*, 548 U.S. 81, 87-93(2006) (discussing the requirement of proper exhaustion for claims under the Prison Litigation Reform Act and under the habeas corpus statute); *Moscato v. Federal Bureau of Prisons*, 98 F.3d 757, 760 (3d Cir. 1996) (collecting cases for habeas petitions). The claims in the present petition, challenging the prior/ now superceded DHO Report, are moot.

EXHIBIT D